Case 1:14-cr-00810-CM Document 183 Filed 02/03/16 Page 1 of 36

G1sWmirC UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 14 Cr. 810 (CM) V. 5 MOSHE MIRILISHVILI, 6 Defendant. 7 -----x 8 New York, N.Y. 9 January 28, 2016 3:15 p.m. 10 Before: 11 12 HON. COLLEEN MCMAHON, 13 District Judge 14 APPEARANCES 15 PREET BHARARA 16 United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York 17 EDWARD B. DISKANT BROOKE E. CUCINELLA 18 Assistant United States Attorneys 19 CLAYMAN & ROSENBERG LLP Attorneys for Defendant 20 HENRY E. MAZUREK WAYNE E. GOSNELL 21 22 23 24 25

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(Case called)

MR. DISKANT: Good afternoon, your Honor. Edward Diskant and Brooke Cucinella, for the government. With us at counsel table is Elizabeth Joynes, a paralegal in our office.

MR. MAZUREK: Good afternoon, your Honor. Henry Mazurek and Wayne Gosnell from the law firm Clayman & Rosenberg, on behalf of Dr. Mirilishvili, who is present before the Court.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, everybody. I brought you all in before things got too crazy.

> THE CLERK: Judge, there's a superseding indictment.

THE COURT: Then we'll deal with that first.

THE CLERK: Dr. Mirilishvili, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York has filed a superseding indictment, S1 14 CR 810. Have you received a copy of that indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE CLERK: Have you discussed it with your counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE CLERK: Counsel, do you waive formal reading?

MR. MAZUREK: We do.

THE CLERK: Dr. Mirilishvili, the grand jury has indicted you on three counts. Count One charges conspiracy to distribute narcotics. Counts Two and Three charge you with the substantive count of distribution and possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance. How do you plead now to those counts?

MR. MAZUREK: We enter a not quilty plea as to each

MR. MAZUREK: We enter a not guilty plea as to each count.

THE COURT: Thank you very much. Now what did you do, government? You added a substantive narcotics count?

MR. DISKANT: Two substantive counts, your Honor.

THE COURT: You couldn't possibly have done that before?

MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, I apologize. We've done it in advance of trials and we have been in talks with defense counsel.

THE COURT: I understand you did it in advance of trial. You could have done it on the same day you indicted him on the conspiracy charge. There's nothing new here. First, I gather I have some in limine motions that just came in. The government, I gather, wants to let the jury know that Dr. Mirilishvili had been suspended from the practice of medicine twice, or something like that?

MR. DISKANT: Yes, your Honor, that he had been expelled from the Medicaid program and then lost his medical license.

THE COURT: OK. That's the government's motion in limine. And the defendant wants to preclude the testimony of the government's witnesses. Basically it wants to prevent the

government from putting in its case; that's the motion you want to make?

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MR. MAZUREK: The expert witness, your Honor, without more sufficient disclosure.

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THE COURT: A <u>Brady</u> motion is not a motion *in limine*.

You can object to any document as hearsay when it's introduced.

OK. The government can respond to this.

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From the government, in addition to the *in limine* motions, which are really 404(b) motions, what else do we have going?

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MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, only two other very brief matters, from the government's perspective. The first is that we had notified defense counsel after they were retained that Mr. Gosnell was clerking for.

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THE COURT: That who?

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MR. DISKANT: Mr. Gosnell, Wayne Gosnell.

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THE COURT: Oh, hi.

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time when Judge Pauley authorized or approved an application

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relevant to this case. The government doesn't foresee any sort

MR. DISKANT: Had been clerking for Judge Pauley at a

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of conflict. We just brought that to defense counsel's

their client and agree with that assessment.

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attention, and we understand they have discussed that with

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THE COURT: Oh, how interesting. That's one way to

find out whether judges show things to their law clerks when

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MR. DISKANT: And the second somewhat related matter is we just wanted to put on the record at this point that we have extended a plea offer to the defendant. We understand the offer has been conveyed by counsel to the defendant, and it has been rejected by the defendant.

MR. MAZUREK: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Now from the defense, hello.

MR. MAZUREK: Hello. Nice to meet you, Judge.

THE COURT: Nice to meet you too.

MR. MAZUREK: First introduction.

THE COURT: Nice to meet you too.

MR. MAZUREK: Your Honor, last week, under an ex parte presentation to the Court, we submitted or requested Rule 17(c) subpoenas, and after further discussion, we have agreed to put on notice a few of those to the government.

THE COURT: Right, because I won't hear some of them unless they're on notice.

MR. MAZUREK: That's correct. I thought that that would be prudent.

THE COURT: That would be very prudent.

MR. MAZUREK: And the specific subpoenas that we've requested are subpoenas to various medical providers that were providing medical treatment to, or at least we have records indicating that they were providing medical treatment to some

of the patients whom the government has put at issue or informed us whose records may be at issue in their case in chief. Specifically, I should say, your Honor, that with respect to the requests of the subpoenas for medical providers who were providing contemporaneous or about—the—same—time treatment of the patients at issue, the patient at issue that we presented to your Honor or at least those medical providers who provided for those patients were based not on a presentation by the government of that, These are the only patients that we're going to present or even that we're sure that we're going to present these patients at trial, but more generally, This is the group or universe of potential patient files that may be relevant in the government's case in chief.

THE COURT: I don't understand what that means.

MR. MAZUREK: I don't really either, other than the fact that the government did not want to or did not believe at this time they could identify --

THE COURT: They haven't given you a witness list yet, so you don't know who they're going to call.

MR. MAZUREK: I don't know who they are.

THE COURT: And they haven't given you 3500 material so you don't know what medical records of those people they already have, because whatever they have, they have to turn over, and they'd be fools if they hadn't already gotten these people's medical records, so it wouldn't be the first time.

MR. MAZUREK: And the problem that we have, from the defense perspective, is that for the two-year period of the conspiracy charge, there are about 3,500 patients. Obviously we're not going to be in a trial about all 3,500 patients.

THE COURT: That's correct. We're not.

MR. MAZUREK: So there is some universe of patients that the government has to identify as to whether it could be relevant here, and that becomes even a bigger issue in this case, your Honor, because these are medical records that are going to be the subject probably of expert testimony. And the government has an expert who is going to be reviewing patient files and opining on that review as to whether in this case, because the defendant is a doctor who violated the Controlled Substances Act, the government has to prove two things, basically, beyond a reasonable doubt: that Dr. Mirilishvili acted without reasonable medical judgment and outside the usual course of his professional conduct. To do that, I imagine that the government is going to present this expert witness that they've given us notice of.

THE COURT: The one whose testimony you want to strike anyway.

MR. MAZUREK: Your Honor, I want to strike it in the sense that if we don't know what he's going to say, he shouldn't be able to say it, because 16(a)(1)(G) of Rule 16 says that there's a heightened discovery requirement for very

good reason of experts.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MAZUREK: So that we can have an expert look at what he's looking at and see if he has different opinions, because if Dr. Gharibo gets on the stand and starts testifying that an MRI looks like there was no problem of the L4/L5 lumbar spine of this particular patient, I went to law school, not medical school, and I have no idea what that is.

THE COURT: Basically what you are really telling me is that if the government gets to do what it wants to do, I suspect, which is give you as 3500 material a few days before the trial the information that serves as the basis of the expert's opinion, you're going to come in and ask me for an adjournment because you're going to need to retain your own expert and it's going to take longer than the seven days that it's going to take the government to put in its case —

MR. MAZUREK: For her to review, though --

THE COURT: -- for the expert to review those.

MR. MAZUREK: And also, we have an expert, obviously, and this case involves a medical doctor who has practice obligations and other obligations, and to do this on very short notice is almost impossible.

THE COURT: And I imagine that the other thing I gleaned from your original request was that it was also possible that there would be additional medical records of

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those patients that you would want to try to locate.

MR. MAZUREK: Right.

THE COURT: And being forced to do that after 5 p.m. while you're on trial would be impossible, so once again, you would want to have an adjournment.

MR. MAZUREK: And that's the reason why we submitted it as a Rule 17(c) subpoena, because we need it in advance of trial to reasonably prepare and to show records, and there may be litigation from some of these medical providers who are claiming privacy issues.

THE COURT: One of the reasons that I wasn't prepared to sign wholesale willy-nilly subpoenas is my life is too short to be inundated with a thousand motion-to-quash subpoenas.

MR. MAZUREK: I understand.

THE COURT: And then there was HIPAA.

MR. MAZUREK: Now, your Honor, Mr. Gosnell has just informed me, which is correct, that one of the dates that has been added as a substantive count, January 1, 2013, none of the patients are --

THE COURT: January 1, 2013? I'd hope his office was closed on January 1.

> MR. MAZUREK: January 10. Sorry.

THE COURT: Most of us close our offices on January 1.

MR. MAZUREK: None of those patients from January 10, 2013, thank you, are patients that we submitted subpoenas on

because we just received notice, based on the superseding indictment, that that is now a relevant date of patient population. So there are a lot of patients that are now relevant, and a lot of patient files that need to be reviewed, and I still don't think that the government has provided adequate notice of what its expert opinion testimony would be with respect to any specific files, any specific patients, or even really generally.

THE COURT: Has it given you any notice at all?

MR. MAZUREK: They provided a two-page letter, which identifies general topics that these two proposed experts will testify about, and they've also provided former testimony.

THE COURT: Did I get a copy of that letter? No, because the judge is always the last to know.

MR. MAZUREK: It's an exhibit to our motion in limine.

THE COURT: To your motion.

MR. MAZUREK: Exhibit A, in fact. And they've also provided prior testimony, which I've also included as exhibits to the motion *in limine*, of these two individuals who testified in prior trials.

THE COURT: OK. I don't have the motion in limine. I only have the briefs, so I don't have the exhibits.

MR. MAZUREK: And, your Honor, while it is some 3500 material with respect to the prior trial testimony of these two witnesses, a doctor and a pharmacist, that doctor and

pharmacist testified in prior trials about records of that defendant who was on trial, so it certainly doesn't provide us the opinions that these proposed experts would provide as to the specific facts in this case. And I think the general topics that are identified doesn't satisfy 16(a)(1)(G), because it does not tell us what the specific opinions or findings and the basis of those findings are under <u>Daubert</u>. And without that, we also have asked for a <u>Daubert</u> hearing until we can determine what the objective bases for the opinions are and whether they satisfy the <u>Daubert</u> requirements for expert testimony.

THE COURT: That's not how you get a <u>Daubert</u> hearing. You have to make much more of a showing than that.

MR. MAZUREK: Yes.

THE COURT: Let's start with, Has the government satisfied its obligations under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16 concerning expert disclosures? Let's look at the section. Which section are you relying on, expert witnesses?

MR. MAZUREK: 16(a)(1)(G).

THE COURT: 16(a)(1)(G): At the defendant's request, the government must give to the defendant a written summary of any testimony that the government intends to use under Rules 702, 703, 705, during its case in chief.

This letter is not a written summary of the government's testimony. It is not, it is not, it is not. A

real expert report is a summary of testimony. Saying he's going to testify about particular subjects without saying what he's going to say is not a summary of the testimony. Sorry.

MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, if I may, just briefly, we anticipated responding in writing to this and all the other defendants' motions in limine. We produced, at the defendant's request, to supplement our initial disclosure the full testimony of Dr. Gharibo in a very, very similar trial in April, which we believe goes actually well beyond a summary of his testimony. It is, in fact, his testimony, what he has previously said on each of the subjects, and so we feel it fulfills that requirement.

With respect to the specific files that we are going to ask Dr. Gharibo to examine, as we have been telling defense counsel on almost a daily basis for the last week and a half, we are in the process of culling that list, and part of the reason that we have superseded and added two specific dates as dates of substantive counts is that those are the dates we are planning to ask our expert and probably focus our trial testimony on. There are a total of about 50 patients seen on those two days combined. Those are the primary starting point, certainly.

THE COURT: January 10, 2013, and?

MR. DISKANT: October 28, 2014.

THE COURT: OK. Those two dates.

Yes?

MR. MAZUREK: Judge, the concern here is that the reason that we have been honestly pestering the government over the last week and a half for this information is we're only a month out from trial, and it's a time-consuming process to go over all of these medical records, and not just the medical records. The universe that the government has are medical records that were seized at Dr. Mirilishvili's medical office.

THE COURT: How do you know? They may have actually gone out and gotten other records. They may have actually gone out and found out something about the people who are going to testify at the trial. They don't always do that, I'll grant you that, but they might have. A prudent lawyer would do that.

MR. MAZUREK: We've requested, under Rule 16, and no additional medical records have been provided, and this case has been outstanding, as you know, for two years. I suspect that there are no additional records at this stage that the government provided.

Let me say a little bit about what I think the government's going to say in response.

THE COURT: Don't you say anything about what the government's going to say in response. I'd rather the government said what the government's going to say in response.

MR. DISKANT: Thank you, your Honor. As an initial matter, just so the Court knows, defense counsel and the

defendants actually have access to more records than we do, because defense counsel and the defendant have access to a system called Practice Fusion, which the Court got a letter about today and which we have sought to obtain the contents of. They have had access to it for some time.

THE COURT: What is it? I haven't read the letter.

MR. DISKANT: Practice Fusion is a Cloud-based, like a Gmail-type system that the defendant could log into from his computer when he was working in the clinic or at home and input certain data regarding his patients. So to the extent there are additional files that the defendant had or additional information that the defendant had on the patients he was treating above and beyond the hard copy paper files, which of course, we all have, only the defendant has access to that material. They are at an informational advantage in that respect. They have not shared that information with us, despite our requests for it, and we have now sought a search warrant for it, which is pending with Practice Fusion. We have not yet gotten the results back.

I should also note just so the Court understands what we expect the evidence in this case will turn on, I think it's highly relevant both to the expert issue and the records, most of these records are demonstrably fraudulent on their face.

This is an example from October 24, 2014. It's ostensibly an MRI for a patient named Larry Ashby, except Larry Ashby is very

visibly cut and pasted in, and the rest of the document refers to the female as a she, and in one place says "below is an explanation of Ms. Bronte's evaluation." The doctor signing it on one side is different from the doctor on another side. It comes from a phone number that is not actually active and indeed is an out-of-the-city area code. These are the sorts of things we expect the jury is going to learn about, so the records are not terribly voluminous. They are not going to require a terrible amount of time to evaluate.

THE COURT: The records that you have which you're going to turn over as 3500 material.

MR. DISKANT: We've already produced all of this information, your Honor.

THE COURT: You've already produced it.

MR. DISKANT: Yes.

THE COURT: That's not what you want. You want to go to all these doctors everywhere in the world and find out everything you can about these patients' medical histories, like in a medical malpractice case.

MR. MAZUREK: In fact, I want to make sure that this does not become a medical malpractice case, because it's a criminal case that has a much greater standard than obviously a medical malpractice case does.

THE COURT: I'm not worrying about the evidentiary standard, but you're looking to subpoena the kind of records

that you would obtain if you were defense counsel in a medical malpractice case so that you would know absolutely everything about the medical histories of these patients: he fell 20 years ago and he broke his spine, that he did this, that he did that.

MR. MAZUREK: I think I can clarify what exactly it is that we're looking for, and here's the crux of the problem, I think, in this case. The government claims that Dr. Mirilishvili ran what's called a pill mill.

THE COURT: A pill mill.

MR. MAZUREK: Right. That he was not acting as a doctor at all, and that's why we're not in civil court, we're in criminal court, and that his entire practice was a fraudulent practice, that he was just writing prescriptions and papering the file to make it look like a medical practice.

Now, we obviously have a very different view of things. We believe very strongly that the evidence will show that

Dr. Mirilishvili was working as a doctor, as a real doctor, examining patients, as he did the confidential source that went in with the recording device and where it shows the kind of examination that Dr. Mirilishvili conducted.

What happened, the evidence, I think, will also show, is that because of the nature of the drug that was being prescribed under this pain management practice, it was infiltrated by a drug organization because the value of these pills is very high on the street; the resale value is very

high. The problem as I see it and with respect to how the government wants to present this case is to say, Look, and they've said that to us, Defense counsel, you don't need to go and look to other medical records or histories of referrals or contemporaneous treatment by other doctors of these patients, because this whole thing was a fraud, they're fake documents, they're all fake. But the problem is, your Honor, that they're not all fake.

THE COURT: And anyway, they can't tell you how to try your case.

MR. MAZUREK: And it's absolutely relevant.

THE COURT: I would be shocked if you looked at the evidence the same way as the government.

MR. MAZUREK: Get it the same way?

THE COURT: I would be shocked if you looked at the evidence in the same way as the government, so the government's interpretation of the evidence is not likely to be persuasive to you.

MR. MAZUREK: Obviously. But the problem is that we need access to the information, because here's the problem. If the government presents a document and says it's false, we have no way to determine whether it is, because the government hasn't gone out and obtained or sought to obtain the records from this patient population, from the medical providers.

There are documents in each of these files that come from

places as Mount Sinai Hospital, Harlem Hospital, but real places that exist, and we should at least have the opportunity to subpoena the records of those facilities. And why is this relevant? Because one of the prongs of the test that the government has to prove is that Dr. Mirilishvili was not exercising reasonable medical judgment. Let's say, for example, if there is a contemporaneous doctor, primary care physician, or hospital where the patient went to around the same time that he went —

THE COURT: Mount Sinai Hospital. Let's say Mount Sinai Hospital.

MR. MAZUREK: Let's say Mount Sinai Hospital, and he got an MRI test and also was prescribed, for example, oxycodone. There's a patient that, for instance, on one of the dates that the government superseded and had told us about, October 28, 2014, patient by the name of Pete Phoebean.

THE COURT: Let's not do the names. OK?

MR. MAZUREK: Sorry.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MAZUREK: There's a patient there who indicates that there was a referral from Mount Sinai Hospital, just what we were talking about, where the individual was currently being treated for oxycodone, and a referral was made.

THE COURT: Currently being treated for oxycodone?

MR. MAZUREK: No. Was receiving oxycodone as a pain

management treatment.

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THE COURT: OK.

MR. MAZUREK: This is one of the patients from the dates now in the superseding indictment. Clearly, if there was someone at Mount Sinai or a referring physician who had treated or was treating the same patient at the same time, in 2013, with oxycodone treatment, that's relevant to show Dr. Mirilishvili's intent; that is, that he was acting in good faith as a real medical doctor, and this corroborates that. we are seeking highly relevant and admissible documents that are relevant to the specific issues that the government is going to present in its case in chief. I mean, it has to be made available to us because otherwise we can't counter the government's claim that everything in this pill mill was a fraud, that all these documents were fake. It's absolutely relevant to show that Dr. Mirilishvili, they can't just pick and choose a selected few patient files and say, See, he knew he was running a pill mill because these are fake documents.

They can make the argument that, OK, these few fake documents, he should have known about, but in the context of his practice, the defense needs to be able to show the relevance of the fact that for all of these patients around him, he was doing the things that a medical doctor believed in, in a reasonable judgment, and in fact is corroborated by other medical providers who were seeing the same patients at

basically the same time.

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THE COURT: OK. Do you want to just jump out of your chair?

MR. MAZUREK: I can also address the other issue that Mr. Diskant raised, because I do think it's a significant issue in the case. It has to do with this Cloud-based electronic management or medical records that are being kept by Dr. Mirilishvili on something called Practice Fusion. This is the software program that is provided for doctors. It already has templates to enable them to input notes, upload medical records and histories and prescriptions and also keep a calendar. It has many, multiple functions. When we got on the case at the beginning of this year, the software in this program was sold to us by prior counsel, and I admit that initially I was confused by it because we had a whole set of hard copy records that the government had produced and initially I had, incorrectly now, believed that those were just the hard copies or the scans of what was inside this Practice Fusion software program, but subsequently, I've discovered that that's not true, that these are a whole different set of records. Some of them are duplicative of what was in the paper copies that were seized during the search of my client's medical office and home, but there were many, many other records that were held on this Cloud server that were not part of those records.

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Now, first of all, the government was aware of this fact even before Dr. Mirilishvili was arrested, because one of the agents interviewed him and he explained that he kept medical records on Practice Fusion. Second of all, prior counsel submitted a very lengthy and detailed deferred prosecution memo in the middle of last year that included printouts from this Practice Fusion database. And when we got into the case, the one thing, when we learned that this database is more extensive than the documents that were provided by the government in discovery about Dr. Mirilishvili's practice, we immediately sought from the software company, we requested that they export all the data, and the reason to do that is because the way it's on this software program, it's not very user-friendly. It's not searchable. Documents aren't searchable. Words within documents aren't searchable. All of the patients are not in one place. So it's very, very time-consuming and cumbersome to try and track down relevant information on this software program.

Now, last week, we received or actually this week, on Tuesday, we received a copy of the search warrant and search warrant affidavit that the government told us they were going to execute and the government did execute on this software company Practice Fusion. And I've spoken to the government about some of the issues that I think exist. The government

suggested first that we just give a password so that they can access the program the same way that we've been able to access the program. The problem with that, your Honor, is that I've since learned that with respect to the software itself, it includes histories of searches and information that would be, I believe, attorney work product at this point, because we have been doing searches based on our view in preparation for the case since we got on the case.

The better way to handle the data that's on there, I believe, is to export it so that none of the information of the party accessing the software program, which searches they're conducting, what documents they downloaded, what are they looking at on the database. And since we've looked at the search warrants that the government's executed, it seems, on January 15 of this year, I think, I mean I know, one of the problems I see is once Practice Fusion is sent over to the government, it may include privileged information or at least attorney work product of the searches and downloads that we've done since we've gotten in the case and I imagine that prior counsel for Dr. Mirilishvili may have done as well.

All of this is, I guess, a long-winded way of saying that there are issues with respect to how to deal with this electronic data. I'm happy to work through it with the government.

THE COURT: I think you should. Just so you know, and

I think you do know, but so you know, the whole search warrant thing is all news to me because I was halfway around the world until January the 20th.

MR. MAZUREK: It's relatively new, I mean, to us as well, obviously. But having looked at the warrant, there are a couple of things. I think there may be an overbreadth challenge to the information that's requested and how the rider was drafted.

THE COURT: If somebody wants to make a motion, make the motion. I'm back.

MR. MAZUREK: OK.

THE COURT: But I can't deal with this orally because I don't have any idea really what you're talking about. You've explained it a little bit, but I'm a Luddite when it comes to technological matters, I clearly confess it. I can be taught, but I have to be taught very carefully and very thoroughly, and I'm not the person who signed off on the warrant, because I wasn't here.

MR. MAZUREK: I understand. We'll do that as expeditiously as possible, along with the million other things that are going on.

THE COURT: That's the problem with being defense counsel, in the month before trial, you're always doing a million things.

MR. MAZUREK: Yes.

THE COURT: But I just want to suggest that with respect to the privilege issue you talk to the government.

MR. MAZUREK: I put them on notice of it so that there's no taint that happens in terms of if they get the material, it likely will include, if they get it, and I don't know in what kind of form they're going to get it, but if they get full access to the program, they certainly will be able to see our work product in terms of searches we've conducted, documents we downloaded, and other things that we have been doing.

THE COURT: They're not entitled to see your work product.

MR. MAZUREK: Yes.

THE COURT: The government is going to have to work out a way so that it doesn't see your work product.

MR. MAZUREK: Again, with respect to this database of files, it includes within it all of Dr. Mirilishvili's notes and other documents relating to patient histories and prescriptions and calendaring issues, so there's a lot of material there. I mean, I can't even begin to imagine what the entire volume is because of the way it's stored; it's impossible to tell. It would be impossible for us just to print the whole thing. I mean, it would take forever, first of all, because there's just no way to do it, unless Practice Fusion exports all the data and then perhaps it could be sent.

THE COURT: I don't know what that means. I mean, I 1 told you, I'm a Luddite. Unless they export the data? 2 3 MR. MAZUREK: Yes, all of the information. THE COURT: Because all information is in the Cloud 4 5 somewhere. 6 MR. MAZUREK: It's on a specific software where it's 7 not like you can just say to that software, Tell me everything about patient X, and it will just print it all for you. There 8 9 are tabs and places you have to go for different types of 10 documents, and if you had to do that for each of the patients, 11 it would take, honestly, months to do. 12 THE COURT: And how did the information get there? 13 MR. MAZUREK: It was uploaded by Dr. Mirilishvili 14 during his practice. 15 THE COURT: Fine. As somebody pointed out, this case has been going on for two years. There's been plenty of time. 16 17 MR. MAZUREK: And we will make available to the 18 government what we intend to use from those Practice Fusion 19 files as soon as we know what the relevant patient population 20 is. I think it comes down to basically understanding which 21 patients are at issue in the case. 22 THE COURT: I think I just heard January 10, 2013, and 23 October something, 2014. That's what I think I just heard. 24 MR. MAZUREK: I don't know if that's what the entire

case is about. Maybe we could inquire of the government about

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that.

MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, I think there may be a limited number of additional individual documents that we'd choose to mark as exhibits.

THE COURT: Good. Tell me what they are by next Wednesday. Thank you.

MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, could we do that in connection with the production of 3500 material as well?

THE COURT: No. You can tell me what they are by next Wednesday.

MR. DISKANT: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. MAZUREK: And can we have a date by which we're going to receive the written summary of testimony of their expert witnesses?

THE COURT: I think what the government said is the written summary of the testimony is the testimony in the prior case. That's the written summary of the kinds of opinions that are going to be given, and if you want to say that that's insufficient, tell me that it's insufficient. I guess I'll then have to read the testimony in the prior case.

MR. MAZUREK: I mean, I understand all the general stuff about what oxycodone is and what it's used for and all of that. That's the easy part. The hard part is what opinions he may have about how Dr. Mirilishvili kept his medical files, what the medical files said, and what he thinks about that, or

if he seeks to opine that the way he conducted his practice was not in line with reasonable medical.

THE COURT: I've essentially told the government that the way I read the rule, summary of testimony is the same thing as an expert report in a civil case. Anything you're going to give an opinion about, your opinion has to be in the summary.

MR. MAZUREK: Right.

THE COURT: This is not something that the government is allowed to keep secret.

MR. MAZUREK: The prior testimony is useful like a smidge, but a lot of the testimony is talking about that other doctor, what that other doctor did, Dr. Lowe, in that case. But what these guys might testify in this case about what Dr. Mirilishvili did or didn't do is not in that prior trial transcript.

THE COURT: Obviously.

MR. MAZUREK: So I don't think it's really that helpful, and I don't think it complies with Rule 16(a)(1).

MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, I disagree with defense counsel's assessment there, but we do intend to provide specific files, as we told the Court, to our expert this week, and we can endeavor to produce a supplemental report on the scope of his testimony in connection with the 3500 material on the 12th. And I'd also note that defense counsel has not notified any experts in this case at all and has not provided

any notice with respect to that issue at all.

MR. MAZUREK: We talked about that when we first came in, and I told the government that I would give them notice of my expert by the end of the month. We plan on doing that, which is tomorrow.

THE COURT: I was going to say, we're really close.

MR. MAZUREK: But part of the problem is that, I mean, I can give notice the person. However, the person has nothing to do until --

THE COURT: That's correct. I totally appreciate your position on that, and I would not bar your expert from testifying on the ground that tomorrow you're unable to tell them what the expert's going to say because you have no idea what the expert's going to say, and I understand that.

MR. MAZUREK: Again, your Honor, because, look, I mean, this is obviously a very serious case.

THE COURT: They're all serious.

MR. MAZUREK: They are. He's looking at basically a life sentence if you look at the <u>Pimentel</u> letter that he was given. Now that the government has superseded, the maximum statutory sentence in this case is 720 months, so this is very serious, and I take my obligations very seriously. I know the government does as well, but if the government is having their expert review next week files, and I don't know when we're going to get his opinions, and then having to get them to my

expert, I will do everything I can to do this as reasonably and expeditiously as possible.

THE COURT: This is real simple. This is not a civil case. Your expert doesn't have to start until the government's expert report is in. If the government doesn't get information about your expert until substantially into the trial, that's quite all right with me. This is not a case where we're dealing with Rule 26 with an early exchange of expert reports by both sides.

MR. MAZUREK: I appreciate that, and I will do everything I can. When dealing with experts, particularly doctors, who are very busy, I foresee that I may get some complaints by my expert, but I will do everything I possibly can to make this happen pursuant to the schedule.

THE COURT: It's always a problem dealing with professionals.

MR. MAZUREK: Yes.

THE COURT: I appreciate it. I wish they wouldn't undertake the commission unless they were prepared to cooperate with the schedule.

MR. MAZUREK: And that was one other thing, your Honor, with respect to the schedule that I talked about with your deputy clerk. It took us some effort, and I'd say we got in the case in the beginning of January. Prior counsel had not found an expert at that point in time, so we were starting the

search anew or afresh, and we interviewed several potential experts, and trying to find an expert that had time allotted in the next couple of months to do this kind of time intensive work was very difficult. We found one who is available. However, she has a travel schedule that's during the first part of the trial that she says she cannot change. It's from March 3rd through the 11th. I alerted the clerk of that and I alerted the government. I think the government's case is going to take us through that period of time, and she's going to be available to testify on Monday, March 14. And I would just ask, given how hard it was to find any expert, to indulge us with that schedule.

THE COURT: How long does the government anticipate its case in chief will take to put in?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ DISKANT: I think our present estimate is perhaps four or five days.

MR. MAZUREK: Judge, I have to say that's almost mind-boggling. I mean, I have a chance to cross-examine, and there's two experts that they have proposed and the two dates of patients.

THE COURT: We have eight days in the first two weeks, because we don't sit on Friday.

MR. MAZUREK: Right.

THE COURT: So we have eight days in the first two weeks. The first day will undoubtedly be consumed with jury

selection, and then we'll have opening statements. And I am known for running a tight ship, but if the government says five days, we'll make it work. I told you I would not put off the trial.

MR. MAZUREK: Yes.

THE COURT: And the reason I will not put off the trial is, A, my trial calendar, and B, this is an unfortunate year. We have religious holidays in two different months five weeks apart, and so we're going to have a problem with the week of the 21st of March and then I'm going to have a problem again late in April. I always like it when the spring religious holidays coincide, it makes my life a lot easier, but this is the year when they do not coincide, so I've had to jigger my trial schedule around the fact that a large number of people will not be available, whether lawyers or jurors, during particular weeks on the calendar for those reasons.

MR. MAZUREK: I understand. I just wanted to alert the Court.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. MAZUREK: I just wanted to alert the Court so that I'm not springing it on you. I know that would not be a good thing.

THE COURT: I know. I've actually been alerted. I was even alerted to that in Australia or New Zealand, or something like that. All right.

1 MR. MAZUREK: I think we just need to resolve the issue of whether you are granting the subpoenas to get the 2 3 medical records. 4 THE COURT: The government's going to respond to your 5 request. On notice means on notice. I assume that the 6 government's going to put in a response on the subpoenas issue. 7 MR. DISKANT: Your Honor, we haven't actually received a copy of the subpoenas. 8 9 THE COURT: I know that. 10 MR. DISKANT: But we don't anticipate the government 11 objecting to them being issued. 12 THE COURT: Great. 13 MR. MAZUREK: There we go. 14 THE COURT: Why don't you take 24 hours and make 15 absolutely sure of that. And now we have dates for patients. 16 MR. MAZUREK: Yes, we need to supplement ours. 17 THE COURT: Yes, forgive me, because you wanted many more than two dates, or so it seemed to me when I read the 18 19 application. Perhaps I misread it or read too much into it. 20 MR. MAZUREK: But there's two different days now. We 21 have to replace one day with another day. 22 THE COURT: OK. 23 MR. MAZUREK: But otherwise, it's pretty much, there 24 are a lot of patients.

THE COURT: Why don't you do the replacing, get it to

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the government, and by Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock let me know if there are no problems. I will assume that there will be no problems. I will pray there are no problems.

MR. MAZUREK: By when?

THE COURT: The government has to get back to me by Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. MAZUREK: Next Wednesday?

THE COURT: No, no. What am I saying?

MR. MAZUREK: Today is Thursday.

THE COURT: Monday morning at 10 o'clock. I don't know why I think it's Monday. I do know why I think it's Monday.

MR. MAZUREK: Oh, yes. We would ask that, and I think the government should not have a problem with this, just giving us a list of the patients for those two days to make sure we're all on the same page as to who those patients are.

THE COURT: I think you people should be able to work that out.

MR. DISKANT: Yes, of course, your Honor. Your Honor, if I can just clarify, the Court had asked us to make available to defense counsel certain documents by next Wednesday. My understanding is that what we're going to endeavor to identify by next Wednesday are the end patient files.

THE COURT: Other than on those two days. For two days, if you give them a list of who those patients are, that

would be helpful, and by next Wednesday you should know what patients from July 20, 2014, you're going to add to that list.

MR. DISKANT: Understood.

MR. MAZUREK: And, your Honor, just to make clear that one of the issues in the motions in limine with respect to the expert testimony that we believe may violate some of the requirements of <u>Daubert</u>, and I know the government has not had a chance to respond yet, is that the cherry-picking of particular files --

MR. DISKANT: Are you kidding me?

THE COURT: Believe me, you're going to lose that.

You just go ahead and you file that brief. You file it, trust
me, you're going to lose that. OK?

MR. MAZUREK: But I just don't want to be precluded from introducing additional files.

THE COURT: You can take that up to the Second Circuit if you are unlucky enough to end up there. You're going to lose. I've gone through your motion. I don't give it a high likelihood of being granted.

MR. MAZUREK: OK. But we will provide to the government any patient files that we intend to introduce in our case in chief as well.

MR. DISKANT: Can we have those by Wednesday as well, your Honor, so we can have our expert review them?

THE COURT: That would be helpful. If you want your

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expert to get to work, you've got to help his expert get to work.

MR. MAZUREK: All right, but I haven't even started looking at these patient files that are being introduced now, or the patient files that the government is going to be introducina.

THE COURT: The following Wednesday. A week from Wednesday. OK?

MR. MAZUREK: Very good.

THE COURT: Two weeks from yesterday. This is Thursday.

Anything else?

MR. DISKANT: Not from the government, your Honor.

THE COURT: From the defense, anything else?

MR. MAZUREK: Your Honor, we talked about the medical provider subpoenas. There are also subpoenas to pharmacies where we have a good faith belief that there were forgeries or fraudulent prescriptions filled with our doctor's name on them, so we have asked for you to sign those subpoenas as well. don't think the government has a problem.

THE COURT: Same thing. I said that would be on notice to the government. Show the government the subpoena requests. Let the government weigh in if it's going to have a problem with it.

> MR. MAZUREK: OK. That's all.

G1sWmirC THE CLERK: When is our final pretrial conference? MR. MAZUREK: I think February 18. THE CLERK: The 18th? Do you want to keep that, Judge? THE COURT: I do. THE CLERK: 4 o'clock on the 18th. THE COURT: All right. I will see you then. (Adjourned)